Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 30

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Harvest of corn and soybeans gained momentum last week, but many farmers took time off to attend the Farm Progress Show. Corn harvest is 5 days ahead of average, but soybean harvest is 2 days behind average. Many producers switched from harvesting corn to harvesting soybeans last week. Fall tillage is underway in some fields and seeding winter wheat continued.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 5.8 **days suitable for fieldwork**. Corn **condition** is rated 76 percent good to excellent compared with 74 percent last week and 72 percent last year at this time. Ninety percent of the corn acreage is **mature** compared with 92 percent last year and 79 percent for the average. By region, 84 percent of the corn acreage is mature (safe from frost) in the north, 91 percent in the central region and 98 percent in the south. Twenty-one percent of the corn acreage is **harvested** compared with 21 percent last year and 16 percent for the 5-year average. **Moisture** content of harvested corn is averaging 22 percent.

Soybean **condition** is rated 72 percent good to excellent compared with 73 percent last week and 66 percent last year. Ninety-one percent of the soybean acreage is **shedding leaves** compared with 94 percent last year and 87 percent for the average. Seventy percent of the soybean acreage is **mature** compared with 73 percent last year and 64 percent for the average. Eighteen percent of the soybean acreage is **harvested** compared with 20 percent last year and 22 percent for the average. **Moisture** content of harvested soybeans is averaging 13.5 percent.

Ten percent of the **winter wheat** acreage is seeded compared with 7 percent last year and 12 percent for the average. **Tobacco** harvest is 96 percent complete compared with 85 percent for the average.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 6 percent excellent, 44 percent good, 33 percent fair, 13 percent poor and 4 percent very poor. Livestock are in mostly good condition.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
	Percent			
Corn Mature	90	80	92	79
Corn Harvested	21	13	21	16
Soybeans Shedding Lv	91	80	94	87
Soybeans Mature	70	44	73	64
Soybeans Harvested	18	7	20	22
Tobacco Harvested	96	90	93	85
Winter Wheat Seeded	10	5	7	12

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-lent
			Percent		
Corn	2	4	18	52	24
Soybeans	2	6	20	52	20
Pasture	4	13	33	44	6

SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
		Percent	
Topsoil			
Very Short	2	1	1
Short	12	10	5
Adequate	81	76	76
Surplus	5	13	18
Subsoil			
Very Short	6	6	6
Short	24	21	15
Adequate	65	68	69
Surplus	5	5	10
Days Suitable	5.8	4.5	4.1

CONTACT INFORMATION

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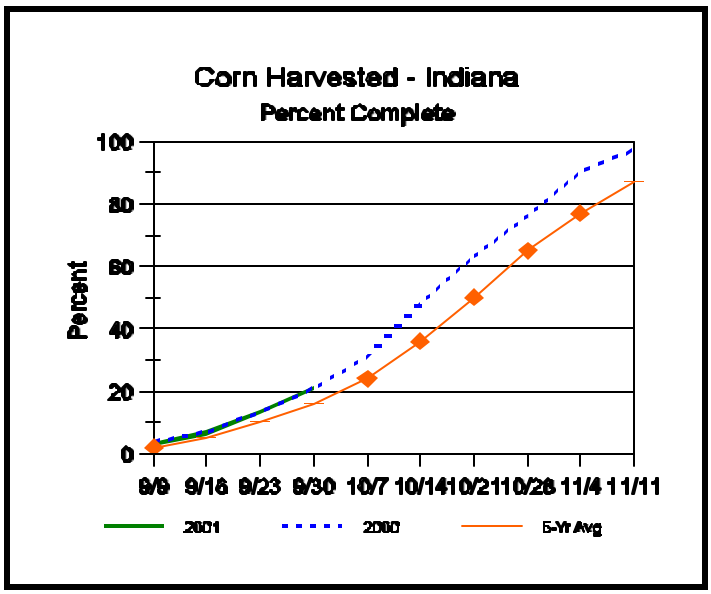
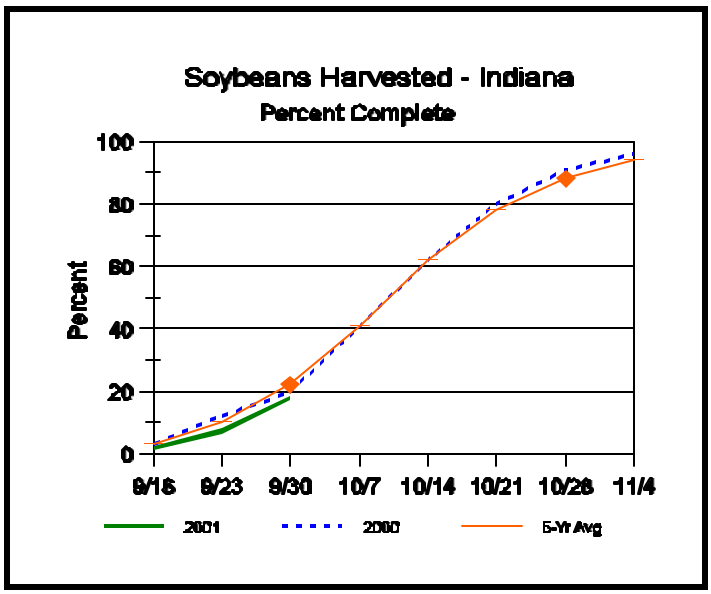
http://www.nass.usda.gov/in/index.htm

Crop Progress





Other Agricultural Comments And News

The Use Of Fall Applied Herbicides

- Why worry about it
- Advantages and disadvantages
- One year results of a study

If you are growing corn or soybean, herbicides may not be top on your list of things to think about at the moment. Nor, are winter annuals such as chickweeds (Stellaria sp., Cerastium sp.), Purple deadnettle (Lamium purpureum), or henbit (Lamium amplexicaule) on your mind. However, using herbicides during the fall months have been on the rise.

Why worry about it?

One reason is that winter annuals are doing well in the state of Indiana. Reasons for this may be mild winters, reduced use of soil-residual herbicides, reductions of fall tillage, or a combination of these factors. Although not generally a problem during the production season, but they can slow the warming of the soils in the spring and compete for resources early in the growing season. In some cases, they may harbor certain pests as nematodes, seedcorn maggots, and cutworms. A burndown application is often used in the spring, but sometimes this can be inconvenient and can not be applied in a timely manner. The use of a fall application of a residual herbicide could be considered.

What would some of the advantages be to applying in the fall?

Weed control is generally more effective when the plant is actively growing. Winter annuals start their life cycle in the fall, after harvest, and by the time a burn down may be applied in the spring, growth may have already stopped, decreasing efficacy. An application of a residual may aid in planting in a timely manner, spreading the workload out.

What would some of the disadvantages be to applying in the fall?

With a fall applied program, you may lock yourself into one particular crop. Rotation restrictions can range from none up to 48 months depending on the crop and herbicide used. For example, only soybean can be applied when following applications of Canopy XL, Classic, FirstRate, or Squadron. Applying herbicides in the fall may increase potential of off site movement through the soil of some products. Also, if your soil is prone to erosion, a bare soil surface from the control of winter annuals may not be a direction you wish to go.

A study was conducted in the state of Indiana looking at fall applied herbicides in the control of common chickweed and purple deadnettle. Applications were put out late October and early November.

(Continued on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday September 30, 2001

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
								April 1, 2001 thru				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil	September 30, 2001				
								Precipitation		GDD Base 50°F		
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Valparaiso_Ag	70	41	53	-9	1.67	3		22.85	-1.20	87	3000	+233
Wanatah	72	36	52	-8	0.55	4	60	24.66	+1.43	84	2732	+91
Wheatfield	72	38	53	-8	0.31	3		20.85	-1.67	76	2973	+274
Winamac	74	37	52	-9	0.05	3	58	24.18	+1.78	79	2956	+176
North Central(2)												
Logansport	76	39	54	-8	0.00	0		29.15	+7.46	76	3004	+128
Plymouth	73	39	53	-9	0.03	3		22.72	-0.19	80	2813	-111
South_Bend	71	40	53	-8	0.05	1		22.78	+0.52	75	2985	+244
Young_America	79	38	53	-9	0.03	1		26.02	+4.33	69	3047	+171
Northeast (3)												
Bluffton	79	41	53	-9	0.56	3	57	22.64	+1.17	78	3019	+69
Fort_Wayne	80	40	54	-7	0.59	4		25.72	+5.82	76	2990	+116
West Central(4)												
Crawfordsville	80	34	54	-9	0.00	0	63	22.29	-0.98	71	2967	-108
Perrysville	77	40	54	-8	0.00	0	65	19.32	-4.25	64	3195	+178
Terre_Haute_Ag	80	27	54	-10	0.18	1	65	27.02	+3.26	65	3434	+215
W_Lafayette_6NW	78	37	54	-8	0.04	2	61	19.50	-2.61	66	3141	+280
Central (5)												
Castleton	79	40	55	-9	0.21	1		28.01	+5.39	70	3276	+91
Greenfield	81	46	58	-5	0.60	1		30.69	+6.46	75	3524	+454
Greensburg	81	41	54	-9	0.53	1		28.12	+4.56	80	3388	+397
Indianapolis_AP	79	37	55	-8	0.85	1		25.92	+3.75	62	3467	+276
Indianapolis_SE	79	40	53	-11	0.44	1		25.49	+2.87	71	3155	-30
Tipton_Ag	79	37	52	-9	0.19	1	55	21.50	-1.01	63	2902	+128
East Central (6)												
Farmland	81	36	52	-9	0.34	3	54	27.22	+5.33	77	2940	+232
New_Castle	78	38	51	-10	0.70	1		31.67	+8.50	73	2671	-105
Southwest (7)												
Dubois_Ag	85	38	56	-8	0.21	1	62	23.89	-1.62	65	3631	+374
Evansville	85	37	58	-8	0.09	1		23.60	+1.22	67	3928	+230
Freelandville	83	39	56	-8	0.00	0		22.09	-1.22	51	3597	+271
Shoals	82	35	54	-10	0.30	1		25.47	+0.32	63	3425	+199
Vincennes_5NE	86	38	58	-6	0.01	1	60	19.43	-3.88	52	3772	+446
South Central(8)												
Bloomington	81	40	55	-9	0.39	1		24.55	+0.58	67	3414	+144
Tell_City	83	39	57	-9	1.55	1		21.19	-4.44	49	3865	+290
Southeast (9)												
Scottsburg	82	39	55	-9	0.47	1		25.81	+1.82	82	3539	+226

DFN = Departure From Normal (Using 1961-90 Normals Period).
GDD = Growing Degree Days.
Precipitation (rain or melted snow/ice) in inches.
Precipitation Days = Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or more.
Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

The table for this article (which can be viewed at: http://www.entm.purdue.edu/entomology/ext/targets/p&c/P&C2001/P&C25_2001.pdf, pgs. 3 & 4) was taken from an upcoming Extension Publication. Please keep in mind that the table (located at the web address listed above) is based on a single year's research and may give different results, depending on the environmental conditions of any given year.

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